

CURTIS LAW LLP
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 30 April 2023
Pages for filing with the registrar

CURTIS LAW LLP
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2023

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CURTIS LAW LLP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 30 April 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	1,333,202	148,959
Tangible assets	5	51,501	79,470
		1,384,703	228,429
Current assets			
Debtors	6	1,334,052	1,257,254
Cash at bank and in hand	7	321,073	11,362
		1,655,125	1,268,616
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,022,486)	(694,852)
Net current assets		632,639	573,764
Total assets less current liabilities		2,017,342	802,193
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(547,716)	(491,866)
Provision for liabilities	10	(813,785)	0
Net assets attributable to members		655,841	310,327
Represented by			
Loans and other debts due to members within one year			
Members' capital classified as a liability		131,246	131,246
Other amounts		330,264	179,081
		461,510	310,327
Members' other interests			
Other reserves		194,331	0
		194,331	0
		655,841	310,327
Total members' interests			
Loans and other debts due to members	14	461,510	310,327
Members' other interests		194,331	0
		655,841	310,327

CURTIS LAW LLP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
As at 30 April 2023

For the financial year ending 30 April 2023 the LLP was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

Members' responsibilities:

- The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to Limited Liability Partnerships subject to the small Limited Liability Partnerships regime and a copy of the Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Curtis Law LLP (registered number: OC354615) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 31 January 2024. They were signed on its behalf by:

L C Atwill
Designated member

CURTIS LAW LLP
RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2023

	EQUITY Members' other interests	DEBT Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors	Total members' interests		
	Other reserves	Members' capital (classified as debt)	Other amounts	Total	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Amounts due to members		131,246	307,533	438,779	
Balance at 01 May 2021	0	131,246	307,533	438,779	438,779
Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment and retirement benefit costs	0	0	192,139	192,139	192,139
Members' interest after result for the financial year	0	131,246	499,672	630,918	630,918
Drawings	0	0	(320,591)	(320,591)	(320,591)
Amounts due to members		131,246	179,081	310,327	
Balance at 30 April 2022	0	131,246	179,081	310,327	310,327
Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment and retirement benefit costs	0	0	455,622	455,622	455,622
Members' interest after result for the financial year	0	131,246	634,703	765,949	765,949
Drawings	0	0	(304,439)	(304,439)	(304,439)
Capital contribution reserve	194,331	0	0	0	194,331
Amounts due to members		131,246	330,264	461,510	
Balance at 30 April 2023	194,331	131,246	330,264	461,510	655,841

There are no existing restrictions or limitations which impact the ability of the members of the LLP to reduce the amount of Members' other interests

CURTIS LAW LLP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2023

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Curtis Law LLP is a limited liability partnership, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the LLP's registered office is 87-89 Mutley Plain, Plymouth, PL4 6JJ, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships".

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

The members have assessed the Statement of Financial Position and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The members have a reasonable expectation that the LLP has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover comprises amounts chargeable to clients in respect of professional services provided during the year, including recoverable expenses on client assignments, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Services provided to clients during the year, which at the Statement of Financial Position date have not been billed to clients, have been recognised as turnover in accordance with Section 23 of FRS102: Revenue. Turnover recognised in this manner is based on an assessment of the fair value of services provided at the Statement of Financial Position date. Unbilled revenue is included in debtors.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution schemes

The LLP operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the LLP pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the LLP has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the LLP in independently administered funds.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

CURTIS LAW LLP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2023

Taxation

The LLP is not subject to taxation. Consequently, neither taxation nor related deferred taxation arising in respect of the LLP is accounted for in these financial statements. Taxable profits and losses are allocated to the members in accordance with the LLP agreement and the liability for any tax is the responsibility of each member.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill	5 - 15 years straight line
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Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	5 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	10 years straight line
Office equipment	3 years straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

CURTIS LAW LLP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2023

Leases

The LLP as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments and transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and amounts owed to members.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

CURTIS LAW LLP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2023

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, accruals and amounts owed to members, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

Government grants consist of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme grants for furloughed staff and the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme ("CBILS") grant for bank loan interest. Furlough income is receivable as compensation for salary expenses already incurred and to give immediate financial support to the LLP with no future related costs. This income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure. Interest in respect of the CBILS loan is paid by the government directly to the LLP bankers covering the first 12 months of the loan.

Post retirement payments

Post retirement payments to former partners of the LLP are provided for in full. The amount provided is recognised as the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle that obligation and is discounted to present value. The post retirement payment to former partners is at a fixed amount per annum for a period of 10 years. The post retirement payment is accounted for as a financial liability in accordance with section 11 of FRS102 and is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The increase of the discounted amount in the period is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income as interest payable. Any changes due to changes in assumptions are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income as administrative expenses.

Division and distribution of profits

A division of profits is the mechanism by which the profits of an LLP become a debt due to members. A division may be automatic or discretionary, may relate to some or all of the profits for a financial period and may take place during or after the end of a financial period.

An automatic division of profits is one where the LLP does not have an unconditional right to avoid making a division of an amount of profits based on the members' agreement in force at the time, whereas a discretionary division of profits requires a decision to be made by the LLP, which it has the unconditional right to avoid making.

The LLP divides profits automatically. Automatic divisions of profits are recognised as 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

CURTIS LAW LLP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2023

2. Employees

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the LLP during the year	51	44

3. Members' remuneration

Profits are shared among the members in accordance with agreed profit sharing arrangements. Members are required to make their own provision for pensions from their profit shares.

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Average number of members during the financial year	4	4

Amounts paid under employment contract was £Nil (2022: £9,205) and amounts paid under the terms of the LLP agreement was £455,622 (2022: £192,139).

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 May 2022	601,901	601,901
Additions	1,308,116	1,308,116
At 30 April 2023	1,910,017	1,910,017
Accumulated amortisation		
At 01 May 2022	452,942	452,942
Charge for the financial year	123,873	123,873
At 30 April 2023	576,815	576,815
Net book value		
At 30 April 2023	1,333,202	1,333,202
At 30 April 2022	148,959	148,959

CURTIS LAW LLP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2023

5. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improve- ments	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 01 May 2022	40,240	235,947	267,095	543,282
Additions	0	394	2,798	3,192
Disposals	0	(24,306)	0	(24,306)
At 30 April 2023	40,240	212,035	269,893	522,168
Accumulated depreciation				
At 01 May 2022	6,617	202,277	254,918	463,812
Charge for the financial year	6,725	7,589	7,096	21,410
Disposals	0	(14,555)	0	(14,555)
At 30 April 2023	13,342	195,311	262,014	470,667
Net book value				
At 30 April 2023	26,898	16,724	7,879	51,501
At 30 April 2022	33,623	33,670	12,177	79,470

The leasehold improvements are related to a short-term leasehold property. The useful life was reassessed to coincide with the expiry of the lease in April 2027.

6. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	336,164	164,866
Other debtors	997,888	1,092,388
	1,334,052	1,257,254

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	321,073	11,362
Less: Bank overdrafts	(448,870)	(410,905)
	(127,797)	(399,543)

CURTIS LAW LLP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2023

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	539,901	506,432
Trade creditors	41,693	10,217
Accruals	30,217	41,625
Other taxation and social security	289,382	103,171
Other creditors	121,293	33,407
	1,022,486	694,852

Included within other creditors is an amount of £42,351 (2022: £33,407) in respect of post retirement payments to a former member.

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a debenture containing fixed and floating charges over the assets of the LLP.

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	37,316	78,189
Other loans	112,500	162,500
Other creditors	397,900	251,177
	547,716	491,866

Other creditors represents an amount of £160,650 (2022: £251,177) in respect of post retirement payments to a former member.

Bank loans are secured by a debenture containing fixed and floating charges over the assets of the LLP.

Amounts repayable after more than 5 years are included in creditors falling due over one year:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other creditors (repayable by instalments)	0	99,562

The post retirement payments to a former member are payable in fixed instalments over a period of 10 years commencing August 2019. During the year, the agreement was amended to reflect an agreed shorter period of payment over 51 months from 30 April 2023. The total amount payable has been discounted to present value using a rate of 5% per annum.

CURTIS LAW LLP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2023

10. Provision for liabilities

	2023	2022
	£	£
Legal provision	100,000	0
Other provisions	713,785	0
	813,785	0

The legal provision above is in relation to potential dilapidation provisions for the LLP's various properties at the end of the respective lease (suitably discounted). This provision is expected to reverse when the works are carried out.

The other provision represents the present value of the purchase of the personal goodwill from two retiring members discounted at the rate of 5% per annum. This provision reversed post year-end on 1 October 2023 when the Partners retired.

11. Financial commitments

Commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
within one year	93,968	108,264
between one and five years	179,208	301,613
	273,176	409,877

12. Related party transactions

The designated members of the LLP are considered to be key management responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the LLP. Transactions with the designated members are shown in the reconciliation of members interests.

CURTIS LAW LLP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2023

13. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of bank loans is given below:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year	41,031	45,527
Amounts falling due 1-2 years	37,316	41,931
Amounts falling due 2-5 years	0	36,258
	78,347	123,716

Analysis of the maturity of other loans is given below:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year	50,000	50,000
Amounts falling due 1-2 years	50,000	50,000
Amounts falling due 2-5 years	62,500	112,500
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years	0	0
	162,500	212,500

14. Loans and other debts due to members

	2023	2022
	£	£
Members' capital treated as debt	131,246	131,246
Other amounts due to members	330,264	179,081
	461,510	310,327

Loans and other debts due to members may be further analysed as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Falling due within one year	461,510	310,327

Loans and other debts due to members rank equally with debts due to ordinary creditors in the event of a winding up.

The amount of capital each member is required to subscribe is in accordance with the Members Agreement. Capital is repayable on retirement. Liabilities to former members are shown within other creditors.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.